





## New Advertisements.

Who wants a Melodeon—G. L. Darby.  
Public Lecture—Sharon.  
Land for Sale—Reuben Robinson.  
Land for Sale—David Phillips.  
Cottage for Sale—John Vernon.  
Wanted—Robert Love.

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, March 28th, 1886.

## General Summary.

Toronto Correspondents of several papers published East of the Capital seem to think that in the event of the Ministry resigning, Mr. Speaker Slocote will be called upon to form a Ministry.

A cow belonging to Mr. Geo. Doherty, and valued at \$30, was killed near the Newmarket Railway Depot on Tuesday last. She got upon the track through the gate leading to the track house.

The *Messenger* informs us that three candidates are out for parliamentary honors, in the constituency at present represented by Mr. Mackenzie. They might as well stay at home and save expenses, for the Lyon will assuredly walk the course.

The Coalition have introduced their Electoral Legislative Council Bill. It contains all the bad features of the old one, with a few additions. The old Tories at present forming that august assembly, retain their seats for life; the elected candidates hold office for eight years; and the Government appoints the Speaker. The whole bill seems calculated to bring the elective principle into disrepute.

Mr. Elliot, of Galt, chairman to the Halton Convention of 1851, has sent a letter to the Dundas Tribune, stating distinctly that Hon. Mr. Spence, at a meeting of the Convention declared himself favorable to every plank in the Halton platform. He also further agreed that should he be the candidate and elected, he would sign it. What will Spence's friends say now?

Hon. Mr. Drummond stated in his place in Parliament on the 17th inst., that in all probability the House would not continue in Session more than five or six weeks longer. The Coalition are determined if possible, to enjoy the emoluments of office during another recess. All the harm we wish their supporters is, that the people may quietly leave them at home, and send more consistent Reformers to represent them in the Assembly at the next election.

A new Stone Church, built by the Wesleyan Methodist denomination, at Guelph, and cost over \$11,000, was opened for Divine Worship on the 20th. The building is very large and commodious, and reflects great credit on the zeal and energy of the people in connection with that body, in the place. This building was partially completed when we visited Guelph last summer, and if we recollect rightly, it is of Grecian architecture.

"An Essay on the Plough," is the title of a neat pamphlet of about 30 pages, laying down, in language perfectly intelligible to all, some plain practical facts peculiar to the principles, maxims, and business of ploughing. This pamphlet has a well-executed lithographic diagram of Mr. Jacob Bingham's Patent Plough, purchased by the Government of Canada and sent to the Paris Exhibition. Farmers calling at this office may have an examination of it.

We have received a letter (\$1 enclosed) from some party, to us unknown, who has neither given his name or Post Office address. This letter requests us to make a correction in an article which appeared in last week's *Era*, referring to the stock sold by Mr. Trent, to the Toronto butchers. On referring to the article in question we find several words were omitted by the compositor. It should have read "they made a prominent show among the best," &c.

Attention is directed to an advertisement from Mr. G. L. Darby, who has been appointed an Agent for the celebrated CARHART METEOROS. We have had the pleasure of listening to the musical qualities of these instruments, and unhesitatingly pronounce them superior to any we have ever heard. In speaking of these Meteoros, the *United States Magazine*, makes the following observations: "The 'double reed' has two sets of reeds, named the 'principle' and 'diapason.' They are tuned an octave apart, and, by means of the stops, be played together, or separate, producing a pleasing variety. This meteoros is possessed of great power, and is most desirable for churches, public halls, &c., &c."

The seven Octave Parlor Meteoros is a style unique to this establishment, and either as a superior musical instrument, or an elegant piece of furniture, it is equally deserving of grace in the drawing-room of the most distinguished in the land. In regard to the musical qualities of these meteoros, the best judges in European America have pronounced them superior to any other in the world; and we have no hesitation in saying, with those who know the character of the instrument as manufactured by this firm, that they are the acme of perfection for every quality known to characterize a reed instrument. During the preparation of this paper, we addressed a line to a well-known musician and author, who is considered to be "well posted" in the history of musical instruments, and requested some information on the subject. After referring to the claims of most of the manufacturers, he says: "The meteoros of Messrs. Carhart, Neuharth & Co., of New York, are not equalled in the world. Other makers are so well equalled in the fact, that they are ever on the alert, watching to catch the first appearance of a new style, or internal improvement in their instruments, that they may speedily copy it, and thus reserve a reputation for their own manufacture." Within a few years past, makers of reed instruments have increased almost like the locusts of Egypt, and the variety of styles and names are nearly as numerous as the sands of the sea. The Carhart Meteoros still continues to hold its place as the best.

## The Ministerial Defeat.

The miserable expedient resorted to by the Coalition to ride over the defeat in the "Corrigan case," has afforded another opportunity for government organs to pour forth a volley of abuse upon the Opposition and laud their employers to the skies. They claim the vote of Thursday night, the 13th inst., as a vote of confidence; but in what way, it certainly would puzzle a Kentucky lawyer to define. The ministerial resolution to rescind the vote of the previous Monday was not even allowed to be put, thus showing conclusively, that government could not have their way, at least. It forcibly reminds us of the old adage—"on taking a survey of the whole matter—that 'downing men catch at straws,' when such a paltry pretext is seized upon to trumpet forth a victory. It goes further, as it furnishes additional evidence of the readiness of the Coalition to accommodate themselves to all circumstances, so that thereby they may retain their seats upon the Treasury Benches.

This affair gave the Ministry two plain hints. First, that notwithstanding the elasticity of conscience possessed by their supporters, they will not be allowed to run the far 'conduit to public opinion. Secondly, that before attempting to oppose inquiry into a public grievance, they had better count the cost and consult the wishes of their friends. There is no doubt but the Ministry would have been compelled to resign, had Mr. Drummond's motion to rescind the resolution proposed by Mr. Cameron been put to the House; and the two Attorney Generals took good care that it should not.

Another reason assigned by Ministerial organs, why they are pleased at the success of the quibble is, that the Opposition could not form a Government. This idea is, to say the least, most absurd. Surely, out of 100 Reformers, in a House of 130 members, some ten or twelve men could be found capable of managing the affairs of the country equally as well as two or three Reformers and seven or eight Tories, who now hold the reins of power. True, in rendering opposition or in supporting the present combinations, they may have differed on minor points; but if they are true to the great principle of Reformers, and true to their constituents, minor matters should and ought to be overlooked, in order to secure the accomplishment and complete triumph of the principles so long maintained by the Reform Party. But even to enter into minutiae, we believe the Opposition are more united on matters considered of lesser importance, leaving aside their unanimity on great questions, than the present Cabinet. This fact is clearly proved when we take an inspection of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Scarcely a question of public interest do we find the Govt. agreed on; and in a large proportion of the divisions, where the yeas and nays are given, we find the Ministry on both sides of the fence. Why is this? For want of Union. In fact, the very nature of a coalition implies weakness; and it is so apparent at times, on questions of public policy, that Ministers often subject themselves to the ridicule and contempt of their opponents. How long this state of things will continue it is difficult to conjecture; but we hope for the best.

## Aurora Association Festival.

Pursuant to notice, the tea-meeting in connection with the "Aurora Association for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," was held in the Temperance Hall, on Friday evening, the 13th inst. The ample and excellent feast provided on the occasion was remarked by all; and we believe has never been surpassed in that locality. After tea, the Assembly removed to the Wesleyan Methodist Church to listen to the speeches of several eminent speakers who had been engaged for the occasion. Dr. Geikie occupied the chair—and we believe it is to this gentleman the society owes its existence. On the platform, to the right of the chairman, we observed Prof. Buckland of Toronto, Prof. Marling of Newmarket and Rev. Mr. Willoughby; on the left, Rev. Mr. Caswell, Chas. Doan, Esq., and Benj. Pearson, Esq.

The Chairman stated that a man sometimes may be placed so as to occupy two positions. That was the case in regard to himself to-night, as he was acting in the double capacity of Chairman to the meeting, and Secretary to the society. As secretary, then, he would read letters of apology for non-attendance from different gentlemen who had been expected present this evening. He regretted exceedingly that Mr. Ormiston was not present. They had been disappointed on a previous occasion from listening to that gentleman; and not being present now, made the disappointment felt the more.

The chairman then read letters of apology from Dr. Burns and Rev. Mr. Ormiston, of Toronto, and A. Gaviln, Esq., of Tecumseh, for their absence. He also said his brother of Toronto, was expected; but the cars having left a few minutes before their usual time, had consequently prevented him from being present.

Dr. Geikie said—With respect to the "Association," it devolved upon him to state that in November last, they commenced their course of lectures, and had continued them weekly until the present, except during the holidays. The first lecture was delivered by his (the chairman's) brother, on *Russia*. The second by Rev. Mr. Spencer, of Toronto, on *Chemistry*. The third by Rev. Mr. Caswell, on the *Interests of Society*. The next one was delivered by himself, on an evening that Mr. Ormiston was expected, on *How we Live*. Rev. Mr. Ramsay of Newmarket followed, by giving a very interesting description of his *Travels on the Rhine*. The next lecture was delivered by Mr. Gaviln, of Tecumseh, on the *Air Pump*—accompanied with experiments. Rev. Mr. Willoughby followed; but upon what subject we could not hear. Prof. Marling, of Newmarket, delivered the next Lecture: subject

*Mental culture*. Rev. Mr. Ramsay followed, and gave an exceedingly interesting account of his *Travels in Holland*. Rev. Mr. Caswell delivered the next, on the *Crusades and Crusaders*. Dr. Geikie followed, subject—the *Natural History of Man*. Dr. Burns delivered the next address: subject—*Modern Literature*. Rev. Mr. Spencer followed, with a lecture on *Oxygen*. Rev. Mr. Willoughby then gave us an interesting address on the *Reformation in Britain*. Mr. Geikie of Toronto delivered the next Lecture, on *Nineveh*. Last Friday evening we had a Lecture on *Hydrogen*; and to-night the Society expected to conclude the series for the season. Dr. Geikie then stated he had given this short epitome of the Lectures as Secretary to the Association; but now he would remark, as Chairman, he regretted the absence of Mr. Ormiston. Fortunately, they had Prof. Buckland present, (applause) who would supply his place. He therefore had great pleasure in introducing Prof. Buckland to the meeting.

Mr. Buckland, on rising, was greeted with applause. He said he was sorry to begin his address by making a remonstrance. He was sorry that he had been called upon to supply the deficiency occasioned by the absence of Mr. Ormiston; not from any ill-feeling towards that gentleman, but from incapacity to represent that individual. In fact he was altogether unprepared to make a speech. Speaking with the worthy member representing this Riding, the other day, he feared that a public meeting of some description was to be held this evening; and as he had engaged to deliver a lecture in Newmarket to-morrow evening, he started a day sooner in order to be present on this occasion. He therefore came before them quite unprepared to give an address. The warm hearts he had met this evening gave unmistakable proofs of the generosity of the people in this locality; and he hailed this meeting and its objects with pleasure. Meetings of this kind called to his mind what he had seen in the old country, when large assemblies gathered together under the old trees; not so much to partake of the cup that inebriates, but to promote social interest and intercourse. If he should say anything that would tend to strengthen the cause or promote the object this association had in view, his labor would not altogether be in vain. The great purpose of life were to promote good-will; and he thought social meetings of this kind well calculated to further that object. He received a letter from his daughter, now in England, a short time since, which showed conclusively how much can be accomplished by a little exertion. About a quarter of a century ago he met a very small social tea-party in the town of Oldham. At that meeting he remarked, that as they had a population of about 40,000, it was singular they had not a public institution of a scientific character or a circulating library. These seasonable remarks had the effect of establishing a society at once. The town was canvassed, and in a short time raised the sum of £3,000. The institution was now a large and public one, with scientific and other machinery in constant operation. The society built a very large and commodious building expressly for their own use. He made these observations to show what could be done by a little effort and perseverance, and would recommend a similar move in this locality. Of course, they could not be expected to go on so extended a scale; yet, a great deal might be accomplished. (Hear, hear.) It was late to argue that "Knowledge is power." Ignorance was the greatest hindrance to social progress, and he conceived it to be the duty of the people and the Legislature, to use their influence and power to disseminate useful knowledge. (Hear, hear.) This meeting had given proof of their extreme liberality—but that did not constitute a great people, it was knowledge: knowledge of a moral and social character. Prof. Buckland then stated he had not given to make an address, and would only observe, that on any future occasion he would be happy, should they require his service at any time, to attend for the purpose of delivering a Lecture. (Cheers.) He then referred to the fact, that Mechanics' Institutes were receiving a yearly grant from Government, and recommended the society to form themselves into an institution of that kind, and thus secure the means they might claim. He was not much in favor of a large collection of books—believing that a library should not be measured by the number of volumes upon the shelves; but by the nature and character of the works. Social evils were crawling upon us, and it was only knowledge that had the power of grappling with the evil. He hoped the society would flourish. (The learned gentleman concluded his remarks amid loud applause.)

The chairman then introduced in a very happy manner, to the meeting, the Rev. J. Caswell, who said, he must crave the indulgence of the audience, while expressed his regret that the learned gentleman from the city, referred to by the chairman were not present this evening. He thought to have been a listener instead of a speaker to-night, and was therefore taken by surprise. However in the outset he must congratulate the people of Aurora on the success of the evening's entertainment, and also the society in obtaining the object of the enterprise. He was happy to find that the Lectures delivered during the season had led the people to think; and the result, he was satisfied, would prove decidedly beneficial to the community. The people of Aurora were rapidly progressing in social improvement; and he believed this institution was the only one of the kind north of Toronto, which was highly creditable to the locality. Men very naturally differ; but they all had their enjoyments. The Peckens and the Greenlander had their sources of enjoyment; and the most pleasing character in this institution was, it afforded enjoyment. The scientific subjects brought before the people, had led them to think and study, and this was then a great source of pleasure and profit. The speaker then referred to the time when people thought it was the height of enjoyment to become intoxicated and gratify the baser passions. Happily, the scenes of those days had gone by, and the great mass are becoming awakened to the study of books, for enjoyment. He rejoiced in the contemplation of the change; and also

rejoiced to witness the interest manifested by the young people. Very shortly they would be called upon to take part in the municipal and other affairs of the country; and by taking advantage of the means within their reach would be qualified to discharge those duties with credit to themselves and to their country (Hear, hear.) The Rev. gentleman concluded by expressing the hope that the society would continue to flourish and prove a blessing to the community. (Applause.)

The Chairman next introduced the Rev. Mr. Willoughby to the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Willoughby commenced his address by stating he felt considerably disappointed by not being present. He did not expect to have been called upon for a speech; and even now he would not care, had he the faculty of getting in and out as easy as his friend Mr. Caswell. It reminded him of an anecdote he heard about an Irishman who lived in the reign of Geo. III., which the Rev. gentleman then related, showing his position. He had been entertained while listening to the lecture delivered by Prof. Buckland; and he hoped that gentleman's remarks would have a weighty effect. (Hear, hear.) Wherever he lived, he tried to accommodate himself to the tastes and habits of the community; and he was certainly pleased with Aurora. He was also pleased that the Chairman, (Dr. Geikie,) had been the means of getting up this institution, and rejoiced in its success. (Applause.) He loved Canada for many things; but there was one thing he deplored—a want of taste among the rural population for sound reading; yet, through the instrumentality of this association he hoped a taste for reading would be created. It would tend to inform the mind, and make the people more useful. He thought with Mr. Buckland, in regard to religious education, and for his part he would not employ a teacher or professor whose moral principles were at all questioned; or who would be likely to infuse a poison into the mind. He rejoiced in the rise and progress of Canada; and as he was a very small Irishman (Laughter) when he first came to the country, he claimed to be a Canadian. He thought those people who came from the old country here, and were continually finding fault, ought to have staid there. (Hear, hear.) This Canada was as good as any of them. The social intercourse of the people was remarkable; and he believed they would compare favorably with any other country. The people of Canada were all one; and if anything he disliked here at all, it was to hear old country people talking about their nationality. The speaker then lauded the course taken by the chairman since he had resided in that locality; and was pleased at the prospect of good that would result from that gentleman's labors among the people in the neighborhood. The Rev. gentleman concluded by expressing the hope that the Bible would yet be used in our common schools; and that greater exertions would be made to promote the moral training of the youth of the country. (Applause.)

The Chairman next introduced Prof. Marling of Newmarket, to the meeting, in a brief but happy manner. Mr. Marling commenced by saying he too was sorry to begin his remarks by making an apology. He came to the meeting this evening in the expectation of hearing a lecture from Mr. Ormiston, but now found himself in the position of a pop-gun. (Laughter.) He would not detain the meeting by any lengthened remarks, as he would only make one or two observations. It was a great fact—and perhaps there were some in this assembly who could recollect, that it was but a short time ago when this part of the country was a wilderness, and the war-whoop of the savage was heard. They could also remember when the Indian trader was the only white man who dared travel over the country. What a change had been wrought! Now we have institutions of a scientific and moral character; and civilization was spreading her benignant influence. He then referred to the meagre amount of geographical information possessed by the people of the old country a very few years ago, and remarked that a gentleman lecturing in England stated that Toronto was situated on a promontory overhanging Lake Ontario at Kingston. He felt satisfied there was a bright future for Canada, and believed she would yet exert a powerful influence over the nations of the earth. (Hear, hear.) He most sincerely congratulated the Society on the success attending their institution. (Applause.)

The Chairman then made a few observations and hoped those present had enjoyed themselves as he had done. He begged the meeting not to become uneasy as the evening was not very far spent, and they had other speakers upon the platform. He would now introduce to them Mr. B. Pearson, who would be happy no doubt to favor them with a speech. (Applause.)

Mr. Pearson commenced by saying he always thought the people of Aurora as good as any other place; but after the remarks made by his friend Mr. Willoughby, he thought they were a little better than other people. (Hear, hear.) He complimented the chairman on the success of the Association, and hoped for its prosperity. He was also pleased at the harmony and good feeling manifested on the occasion—particularly by the ladies. Mr. Pearson then moved a vote of thanks to the gentleman who had addressed them this evening, which was seconded by N. A. Stanbridge, Esq., and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then stated that this meeting was the winding up of the Lectures for the season; and that the society had paid its expenses. Should anything be left from the tea-meeting, it would form the nucleus of a fund to purchase a circulating library.

On motion of Mr. Gamble, seconded by Rev. Mr. Caswell, the Chairman was requested to vacate the Chair, and Mr. B. Pearson declined to occupy it. On motion of the same gentleman a vote of thanks was then tendered to Dr. Geikie for his able and efficient services as chairman to the meeting.—Carried unanimously.

The meeting then broke up.

## California Correspondence.

Stanislaus River, California, Feb. 1st, 1886.

## Continued from last week.

Its face whether to the River on the North or the Low Hills on the South, presents a perpendicular wall of seven hundred feet high, excepting at a few well known points, where its surface is sufficiently inclined to admit the passage of an empty wagon. Every conceivable form of architecture may be traced in imagination on its sheer sides.

—high tower and balcony pillars and turned out all the regularity and precision of a structure formed on the nicest rules of geometry, yet varied in its excellence to every conceivable form of a crystal, and its agreeable transformations, throws at defiance the faintest idea of man's power. At its most, particularly its contrast stamp it is with wonder and sublimity—no lame upon its green top—so wide upon its grim sides—its surface flat as a lake—and its pitch the steepest of precipices, destitute of one kindly branch of bough; to break the fall on the relentless builders of the distant current.

But our interest in Table Mountain, ends not here—a theme of greater wonder lies buried in the donjons deep of this mighty tumulus—what imagination could have conceived, that at the foundation of this tremendous mass, there rolls a silent yet rapid river—cool and clear uncolored by aught that breathes! No fishes glide amid its pearly depths, nor on its rippling does wild bird dip its wing, nor look its food. For a gas has the still stream pursued its course, hundreds of feet beneath the ken of living thing and fed the ocean secretly from its unknown source. But time for revelation was at hand; for just one year ago an intrapud miner determined to penetrate and prospect the interior of the mountain. For nine months his party battled bravely through hedge and boulder—patiently they fought against difficulties, which in other less adventurous lands would have been deemed insurmountable. But his iron energy was not to be quailed—he persevered and his object was attained—he struck the subterranean channel, and with it paying gravel, of the richest description ever yet discovered.

Hurrah what a rush! what a run and a fuss! Some said "they knew it all the time," and others exclaimed "Du tell!" but the tunnel mania infected all, and in less time than a month, the mountain was claimed from end to end and hundreds of tunnels are already in successful operation.

Being in an infectious neighborhood, I too caught the disease, which was natural enough under the circumstances, for unfortunately my pile is not yet of that extent as to materially inconvenience my breeches pocket. So I made my claim on a propitious looking district where I was well aware the descending ravines had paid exceedingly well and at one time located 2000 feet of the Mountain, lengthways and extending across it from base to base. I then got a company of 20 collected, and we immediately employed two experienced drillers to commence work, by tunnelling through the solid slate ledge. The whole expense is about \$100 per week which brings the assessment to the trifling sum of \$5 per week to the man. We have already penetrated upwards of a hundred feet, and our great advantage lies in the fact that our tunnel prospects the ground equally well almost with twenty. Should we be fortunate enough to cross the level, we can of course, form as many cross drifts and employ as many men as we see fit.

We all felt extremely sanguine just now, and are constantly encouraged by reports of strikes, made in the upper region of the mountain—one of which I may particularize, that prospect last Monday for the first time, three thousand dollars, and improves daily. In my next I hope to tell you of our own individual success and to forward for your inspection a specimen of our labor, but a year or more may elapse before we can obtain a final knowledge of success or failure.

Yours &c,  
FREDERICK SHAW.

## Foreign and Colonial.

## Further by the P&amp;O.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The *Montreux* on this morning says that Marshal Polissier has informed the Minister of War that the resolution passed by the Pleniary Committee on the 25th of February, relative to the armistice, which is to extend to the 31st of March, was known in the Crimea on the 28th of February. On the 29th of February, at a conference held at the Tractor Bridge between the chiefs of the staff of the Allied armies and General Tulechinski, delegated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, it was decided that there should be a complete suspension of hostilities.

The *Koenigsberger Zeitung*, published in Berlin on Wednesday, corroborates the above intelligence in the following terms:—"On the 29th of February delegates from the two belligerent armies, at the so-called Stone-bridge to concert measures for carrying out the armistice, conformably to the resolution of the Paris conference."

Advices from the Crimea state that on the 29th Feb. General Vivian was preparing a grand reconnaissance from Kerch in the direction of Arabat, when the Russians have been concentrating a large force.

A dispatch from Hamburg, bearing date the 5th inst., mentions that two Russian ships of war, accompanied by three gun-boats, had sailed out of Sweden after the breaking-up of the ice, and had appeared in the Baltic.

It appears certain that the Pope will be the guest of the Imperial family. The Queen of Sweden the goldmother.

A bill has been prepared for lending £1,000,000 sterling to the Credit Foncier to be applied to the improvement of agriculture.

It is asserted that the Minister of the Ceremonies has drawn up the programme of the ceremonies to be observed at the births and baptisms of any children of the Emperor.

Paris, Thursday Evening.—According to reports very generally current to-day, the commencement of the Express may be looked for almost immediately, instead of from the 15th to the 20th inst., which was the period originally spoken of.

St. Petersburg, Friday, March 2nd.—The retirement of Count Nesselrode. They now say that it is definitely decided on, and add that among the persons who are spoken of as his successor is Baron Brunow.

which any English fleet may attempt against the coast of his empire. Troops have been sent to the provinces bordering on the Persian Gulf and the lower course of the Euphrates.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.  
The third sitting of the plenipotentiaries was held on Saturday, when they agreed that the Austrian proposal as accepted by Russia should form the basis of their negotiations, and signed that protocol pure and simple, giving it all the power and force of preliminaries, and upon that proceeded, to the discussion of the terms of peace. The Russians conceded all the demands of the western powers, almost without resistance.

A despatch, dated Berlin, the 4th inst., states that the Emperor Alexander had received at St. Petersburg a notification from Count Orloff of the signature of the preliminaries of peace, and that his Majesty had on the 3rd inst. (Monday), transmitting by telegraph to Count Orloff a despatch declaring his approval of the signature. The Russian ambassador at Berlin had been informed of these circumstances. The fourth sitting of the conference was held on Tuesday the 4th inst. The *Times* Paris correspondent writes, on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst.:—"No secret has been better kept than the proceedings of conference up to the present moment, as far as details are concerned. All that can be safely affirmed is, that matters are going on 'well enough'; but it would be an error to suppose that there is not yet a good deal of work to be got through. I believe that France and England have not been since the commencement more firmly united than at the present moment. Of Austria's firmness, I doubt if as much can be said. At all events I again hear whisperings of Count Buol not realizing all that was expected of him. It is stated positively that the prolongation of the armistice beyond the 31st of March will be listened to, and that everything must be arranged in ten or twelve days from this date."

Paris, Thursday, March 6.  
The fifth sitting of the plenipotentiaries in conference took place to-day, but the proceedings are enveloped in complete secrecy.

## House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, March 18.

The House met at 3 o'clock.  
Mr. Fortin, (Nicolet), brought up the report of the Committee on Contingencies, relative to the indemnity of members of the House. The report recommends an allowance of \$6 a day.

Mr. S. Macdonald and others opposed the report which was carried on a division.  
Yeas..... 63  
Nays..... 22

Mr. Fortin moved that the Clerk of the House be instructed to pay to the members who had opposed the indemnity, the sum of \$1 a day, and no more.

Mr. Speaker declared the motion out of order.

Mr. J. C. Morrison moved for a Committee of seven members to enquire into the cause of the failure of justice in the Corrigan trial. After some discussion, the case was postponed.

Mr. Cayley moved the second reading of the bill relating to Ordinance Lands.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill to amend the laws relating to the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in Upper Canada.

A number of private Bills were read a second time, and referred to the Private Bill Committee.

The House then went into Committee on the Legislative Council Bill.

Mr. Cauchon moved the adoption of the second clause relative to retaining the present members of the Council under the new constitution, declaring the number elective members to be 24 from Upper Canada and 24 from Lower Canada.

After some discussion on the details of the measure, the Committee Passed the Bill without amendment.

Mr. Pappin moved that the Bill be referred back to the Committee, with the view to insert in it a clause abolishing the property qualification of members of the Assembly.

The House divided:—  
Yeas..... 27  
Nays..... 52

Mr. Murray moved the reference of the Bill with the view to the re-arrangements of certain constituencies:—  
Yeas..... 19  
Nays..... 52

Mr. Dutton (of Athabaska,) moved the reference of the Bill to assign a limit to the term of the present Council.  
Yeas..... 23  
Nays..... 47

On motion of Hon. Mr. Cauchon, the House then adjourned at ten o'clock till Wednesday, the 20th inst.

EDMONTON, March 26th, 1886.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.  
The House resumed its sittings to-day after the Easter recess. A good many of the members not having arrived, there seemed to be a general feeling that questions likely to create a warm discussion should be postponed. Among these were Mr. Brown's resolutions on Separate Schools, and Representation by Population, which were allowed to stand over to a future day.

Most of the time till the recess was occupied with a discussion of certain resolutions moved by Mr. Bureau, having for their object the introduction of a system which would facilitate the settlement of the wild lands of the Province. Finally, on the Government pledging themselves to give their best attention to this important matter, the resolutions were withdrawn.

Mr. Mackenzie moved a resolution affirming the principle of a decimal currency, of which the dollar should be the principle unit, and was strongly supported by the opposition. The Government earnestly resisted the motion—several of its members speaking against it. The real feeling of the House was, however, so strongly in favour of the motion, that Ministers had to yield the point rather than run the hazard of a hostile vote. To cover their retreat, the Inspector-General demanded that Mr. Mackenzie would change the phraseology on his motion; and the change would not have affected the real and ready caught by Mr. Mackenzie, but he refused to yield, and the Ministers taking advantage of the refusal, moved the previous question, and thereby dodged the vote on a party question.

The next matter that engaged the attention of the House was a renewal of the attempt made by the Government last year to affect the political position of the member for Lambton, by annexing a portion of that County to Kent. It then resulted in a signal failure, but last evening Mr. Law, backed by the Government, succeeded in obtaining a suspension

of the standing rules on behalf of his Bill, in opposition to the Report of the Standing Orders Committee. But the whole matter will be thoroughly discussed when the Bill is introduced.

The House then adjourned shortly after eleven.—*Globe*.

A very destructive fire occurred in the village of Prince Albert, in the Township of Reach, on the 15th inst., which destroyed fourteen houses. The following are the names of the principle sufferers:

1st. Dr. Hurd, a beautiful residence, valued at \$2,000, furniture mostly saved—no insurance. 2nd. A two story stone house and store, property of Abner Hurd, Esq., unoccupied—not insured. 3rd. A two story building, owned by Mr. Hurd; occupied by Mr. Haddock, baker and confectioner, most of the personal property (excepting a horse) saved—no insurance. 4th. A two story store and dwelling owned by Henry Walker, not tenanted. 5th. Joshua Wright, shoe store and dwelling, and a drug store occupied by Messrs. Sutton & Tomlinson. Mr. Wright's goods were mostly saved from the fire, but were much damaged. Messrs. Sutton & Tomlinson's property mostly destroyed, \$300 insurance on building. 6th. A two story building owned by Henry Graham, with shoe store in one part, and tin shop, tenanted by Hugh McCann in the other—effects partially saved. 7th. Store and house owned by Mr. H. Hurd, occupied by B. G. Whitaker, about 1000 bushels of wheat and a quantity of oats destroyed—no insurance on building. 8th. A drug store, grocery, dwellings, and out buildings, premises owned by David Carawell, occupied by Mr. Tuxbury; small part of groceries saved—most of drugs and medicines destroyed. 9th. Rice Edley, wagon and butcher shop, and out buildings, dwelling saved—insurance on entire property \$800. Through the well directed efforts of those present, the fire was arrested here.

The Opposition may be numerically the weakest party, but they possess all the talent, energy, and enterprise in the House, and embrace in their rank Canada's ablest statesmen. This was unmistakably manifested in the debates on the Speech. The speeches on the Ministerial side were common place affairs, while the speeches of Mr. Dorian, John Young, John Wilson, Hartman, Merritt Brown and Mackenzie, were masterpieces of Parliamentary oratory, evidencing a profound knowledge of the science of Civil Government. The Ministry, however, carried their point by "main strength and stupidity."—*Bathurst Courier*.

Mons. DR. BELVEZ.—The *Montreal Herald* states on the Authority of one of its correspondents that a letter has lately been received from France, in which it is mentioned that this gallant commander who during his official visit to Canada last summer, made so very favorable an impression upon all, is about to be appointed Consul-General of France, for the British North American Province. It is added that he will fix his residence in Montreal. The *Herald* says, "We trust this appointment may be viewed as indicating the probable great extension of our commerce with France. However this may be, M. de Belvez's permanent residence among us will, we are sure, be hailed with pleasure by all who made his acquaintance last summer."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young girl named Mary Halpin, met a sudden death on Tuesday afternoon, at the terminus of the Northern Railroad, Front Street. The unfortunate deceased was gathering chips beside the track, when a big fell from one of the loaded cars which were passing at the time striking her in the temple. She was taken up in a senseless state, and Dr. Adams of Bay St. immediately summoned, but all efforts were useless, and death was the result. An inquest will be held upon her body this day.—*Globe*.

CONOR'S INQUEST.—Robert Dixon of Albion, left home Thursday morning last, for Lloydown, (five miles), where he remained until five in the evening, when he left for home intoxicated, and took with him one quart of whiskey. Deceased was found, next morning by the road side frozen to death, within half a mile of his own house. He was of very intemperate habits.—*Messenger*.

The "Pacific" has been given up as lost by a large proportion of the parties having goods on board of her.

## Special Telegram to the New Era.

## FOR INTERNATIONAL LINE.

## Arrival of the Emeu.



On the 20th January, at the residence of her son-in-law Mr. Joseph Whitley, Bradford, Yorkshire, England, Mrs. Sarah Raper, aged 81 years, mother of Mr. John Raper of Holland Landing, O. W.

On the 10th of February, at the residence of her son-in-law Mr. Joseph Whitley, Bradford, England, Mrs. Sarah Raper, aged 81 years, mother of Mr. John Raper of Holland Landing, O. W.

**NEWMARKET MARKETS.**  
Newmarket, March 28th, 1856.  
all Wheat per bushel, 5s. 6d. a 5s. 9d.  
Spring Do. 5s.  
Floor per barrel, 6s. 9d. a 7s.  
Oats per bushel, 2s. 6d. a 2s. 8d.  
Peas—none offering.  
Potatoes—very little coming in.  
Butter per lb., 1s.  
Cheese, 1/2d. per lb.

**TORONTO MARKETS.**  
Toronto, March 20th, 1856.  
Flour transactions light, and selling at 65 1/2 a 67 1/2 for 100 lbs. Wheat, 6s. 2d. a 6s. 4d.; and very little coming into market. Oats 2s. 6d. a 2s. 8d. Pork, 10s. 6d. a 10s. 8d. Potatoes, 4s. 4d. a 4s. 6d. Butter 1s. 1d. a 1s. 2d.

**Special Notices.**  
A vast increase of Fever and Ague cases is reported from all quarters; but fortunately, we have the strongest medical and popular testimony that Dr. J. McClinck's Fever and Ague Specific, with his Anti-Bilious Pills, and Ague Auxiliary, has been found to master the worst cases of the disease. All accounts agree that these medicines permanently eradicate the complaint. Sold by

**D. SUTHERLAND.**  
"BRADSHAW'S GIN" is a head article in one of the city morning papers; but had the writer of it substituted Dr. J. McClinck's Diarrhoea Cordial in place of "Gin" he then would have made a new and valuable suggestion for guarding against suffering and epidemic in the shape of Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints. Sold by

**D. SUTHERLAND.**

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**WHO WANTS A MELODEON?**  
FROM the celebrated manufactory of CARLISLE, the original inventor, who is constantly adding improvements to this much admired instrument, second to none, but indisputably superior for Durability, Tone and Workmanship, to any in the world. These Instruments can be delivered in Newmarket at the Manufacturers' prices, and warranted, by leaving orders with their duly authorized Agent,

**G. L. DARBY.**

**PUBLIC LECTURE.**

A PUBLIC Lecture will be delivered in the TEMPERANCE HALL, SHARON, On Saturday, April 5th, 1856.

BY THE

**REV. MR. ORMISTON,**

Of Toronto, on the subject of Temperance. The Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock.

Sharon, March 27, 1856.

**Land for Sale!**

THE subscriber offers for sale the South Half of Lot No. 15, in the 5th Con. of East Gwillimbury, containing 100 Acres of Land.

Within 6 miles of the former place and about three miles from Lefford Station. The land is well timbered with first rate Pine. It is situated within 5 miles of the Holland Landing Depot, on the Northern Railroad.

For particulars, &c., apply (if by letter post-paid) to

**REUBEN ROBINSON.**

Newmarket, March 21, 1856.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale the East Half of Lot No. 15, in the 5th Con. of East Gwillimbury, containing 100 Acres of Land.

Within 6 miles of the former place and about three miles from Lefford Station. The land is well timbered with first rate Pine. It is situated within 5 miles of the Holland Landing Depot, on the Northern Railroad.

For particulars, &c., apply (if by letter post-paid) to

**REUBEN ROBINSON.**

Newmarket, March 21, 1856.

**SELLING OFF!!**

**R. H. SMITH,**

HAVING disposed of his interest in the Mercantile Business, to

**MR. MOSES W. BOGART,**

is now selling off his immense Stock of Goods, consisting in part of a full and complete stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

Hats and Caps, American Boots and Shoes, Tea and Sugars, Groceries,

**Crockery, Glassware,**

Patent Medicines, Paints and Oils, Dry Stuffs, Cotton Yarn and Carpet Warp, some beautiful Patterns of Carpeting, Room Paper and Window Shades,

**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**

**DAVID PHILIPS,**

Yonge Street, March 25, 1856.

**CAUTION.**

WHEREAS my wife, Mary Vernon, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person keeping or treating her on my account, as I will not pay any debt she may contract.

**JOHN VERNON.**

Allansville, Peel, March 21, 1856.

**TO PLASTERERS.**

THE subscriber will receive Tenders until Saturday, the 5th of April, next, from all good and competent mechanics, who are willing to do the

**Lathing, Plastering and Cornice Work**

of a large Brick Dwelling House, in Aurora. There are from 1500 to 1700 yards of plastering. Also, Cellar Floors and Cisterns, to be cemented. The tender to state the price per yard two and three coats, and the price per foot for Cornice—with or without board, according to Plans and Specifications which may be seen at the store of the subscriber, and any information given. Work to commence on or before the first of May next.

**CHAS. DOAN.**

Aurora, March 20th, 1856.

**North York Agricultural Society.**

NOTICE is hereby given that no subscription for the year 1856, will be received from any person who has not been a member of the Society for the year 1855. The subscription for the year 1856, will be received from the 1st of May next. On members failing to renew their membership before that time will be deemed the privilege of exhibiting at any show during the year.

By Order,

**J. O. PHILIPS, President.**

**E. JACKSON, Secretary.**

Newmarket, Feb. 16, 1856.

**WANTED,**  
A BRICK-MAKER to make ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND BRICKS, early this season, for which, a good price will be given.  
**Wood, Lumber, Sand and Water.**  
Can be found; also, a horse. The clay is superior—Brick having been made in the same yard for two years.  
Apply to the undersigned, on Lot No. 7, first concession of King.  
**ROBERT LOVE.**  
King, March 25, 1856.

**AUCTION SALE AT AURORA.**

To be Sold by Public Auction, on Lot No. 81, Yonge Street, Township of Whitelure, On Saturday, April 12th, 1856,  
All of the Stock and Farming Implements, belonging to Mr. CHARLES DOAN, who has retired from Farming, viz:

1 Span Heavy Team Horses,  
1 Set Heavy Horses, 1 Lumber Wagon,  
1 Heavy Spring Wagon, for Teaming,  
1 Set Seed Harrow, 1 Heavy Harrow,  
1 Plow, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Horse Rake,  
1 Potato Cultivator, 1 Cart and Harness,  
30 Southdown and Leicester Sheep and Lambs,  
3 Heifers 3 yrs old (in calf), Devon and Durham 1 Durham and Devon Cow.  
Manure and Hay Forks, a few tons of Hay.

Also:  
1 First-rate double Railroad Horse Power, 1 Overshot Threshing machine and Separator, 1 Wood Saw,  
The above machines are Messrs. Emery & Co.'s Patent, and are all in working order.  
Sale to Commence at One o'clock p. m.  
TERMS—All sums of \$10 and under, Cash; above that amount, 8 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes.

**ASHTON & MACHELL.**  
Aurora, March 20, 1856.

**Just Received,**  
FRESH OYSTERS,  
Do. Mackerel,  
Do. and Pickled Lobsters,  
Lemons and Sweet Chocolate,  
At A. M. HALL'S.  
Newmarket, March 20, 1856.

**LAMB'S HOTEL,**  
King Street West, Toronto.

**THE FIRST CLASS HOTEL,** situated one minute's walk from the Railway.

Depots and Steamboat Landings.

Has been refitted with New Furniture, Carpeted and Painted.

The Sleeping Apartments are large and well ventilated.

Omni-buses always on hand on the arrival of the Cars and Steamboats.

**THOMAS LAMB,**  
Proprietor.

Toronto, March 19, 1856.

**CIRCULAR.**

**A Treat for you All.**

To the Inhabitants of Aurora and vicinity.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, takes this opportunity to announce that he has now on hand for sale, a stock of Fat Cattle, fed expressly for him by S. H. HALL, of Aurora, and of the best quality.

They cannot be equalled in the surrounding Townships.

Years obediently,  
**JAMES HALLIDAY.**  
Aurora, March 20, 1856.

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Aurora, March 20, 1856.

**CASH FOR WHEAT!**  
THE subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of merchantable Wheat of P. E. 15, delivered at the Railroad Depot, in Newmarket or Aurora.  
**J. MARSDEN.**  
Newmarket, March 14, 1856.

**NEW MARKET**  
**Boot and Shoe Store!**  
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOTEL.

**George Dixon**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has

**OPENED A NEW STORE.**

As above, where he intends keeping on hand a large and well selected stock of

**Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.**

Of the latest styles for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children.

G. D. is inclined to think that from his intimate knowledge of the trade, he can make it to favor him with a call.

**Farmers' Produce Taken.**

The Highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

**GEORGE DIXON.**  
Newmarket, Feb. 25, 1856.

**News for Farmers.**

**Reaping and Mowing Machines.**

THE subscribers have great pleasure in offering to the Farmers of Canada,

**MANEY'S PATENTED COMBINED**

**Mowing and Reaping Machine,**

with their improvements. These machines have already been thoroughly tried in both United States and in Canada, and stand unparalled as a Combined Machine in the following points:—

Its perfect adaptation to uneven surfaces. Its lightness of draft and freedom from side-draft. The ease and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower and vice versa. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business, is unsurpassed.

By means of suspending the Frame to the Axle of the wheel of the joint and lever, the driver is enabled at will to elevate or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground; and with the Old Platform and Gathering Wings, the Reaper is enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the standing grain, to allow the team to pass, so that a whole field may be cut without turning any of the grain.

Prior, with two Sets of Knives, \$130.

The subscribers would call attention to the following other improvements on the above Machine, viz: The Platform has been arranged by altering the machinery, so that the Reaper has no difficulty in throwing off the grain immediately on one side. These Machines are SELF-OILING; once oiled will last a whole day. Also,

**Seymour and Morgan's Reaper,**

Which, as a Reaper, is unequalled in the Province, Price—\$120.

**KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE**

Price—\$110.

These Machines are all made under their own superintendence and of the very best material, and are warranted to work well on fair trial or no pay.

The above machines are capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day on smooth land, and as clean as can be done with the Scythe or Cradle.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND STOVES**

Of every description. Call and examine these Machines for yourselves before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to deceive the public by puffing our principle being to make every article to recommend itself.

**W. H. WALTON & CO.**  
Holland Landing  
February 15, 1856.

**FOR SALE.**

ONE 20 inch CIRCULAR SAW, with Paving complete.

**J. D. PHILIPS.**  
Yonge Street, March 13, 1856.

**FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned offers for sale the property lately occupied by Messrs. Ashton and Macchell in the Village of Aurora. Comprising Machine Shop and Dwelling House partly finished, on Lot No. 6 Main St.

**ACHINERY**

Consists of One Eight-Horse Power Engine, 1 Planing Machine, 1 Shave Cutter, Drilling Machine, 1 Upwright and 2 Circular Saws, 1 Wood and 1 Iron Turning Lathe, 1 Gind Stone, 1 Vice, about 300 feet of belting, and 45 feet two inch shuffling. The whole of which will be sold, together or separate, VERY CHEAP.

Apply to the Proprietor,

**J. W. MARSDEN,**  
Newmarket.

Or to Messrs. MACHELL & ASHTON,  
Aurora.

Newmarket, March 13, 1856.

**New Grocery and Provision Store.**

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has opened a

**GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,**

In his new premises on Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of

**Family Groceries and Provisions,**

And he hopes, by strict attention to business and the Quality and Price of his articles, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber intends to still continue his former business as Butcher, and keep on hand all kinds of Fresh Meat.

**THOMAS CONRON.**  
Newmarket, March 6, 1856.

**Ready Made**

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has now on hand a large quantity of

**Ready Made Boots and Shoes,**

Of superior quality, which he can confidently recommend to the public; they having been made under his own personal inspection—and and not made up as shop work. Feeling satisfied that general satisfaction will be given both as regards

**QUALITY AND PRICE.**

He respectfully solicits a call before purchasing elsewhere.

**JACOB RHINEHART.**  
Newmarket, Feb. 15, 1856.

**CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STREETS.**

**NEWMARKET.**

**SAMUEL ROADHOUSE** respectfully thanks his friends and customers, for the liberal support he has received since commencing business, and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of

**Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads**

&c., &c., always on hand. Orders for all kinds of Cabinet work punctually attended to.

For details furnished on short notice.

Coffins, Laces and Hauls for sale.

February 5th, 1856.

**WHEAT! WHEAT!!**

50,000 Bushels of Wheat Wanted, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash at the Aurora Station.

**CHAS. DOAN.**  
Aurora, Dec. 6th, 1855.

**Mrs. & Misses Burn,**

**BERLIN WOOL,**

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale and Retail.

Next Door to the Railroad Hotel  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

BEG to acquaint the Ladies of Newmarket and the public generally in the surrounding country, that they have opened a NEW STORE, where they will be found every article, both

**CASH FOR WHEAT!**  
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